

the text, for very many were execrably bad in the earlier edition, and might have unfortunately been repeated even now: for we still see here and there the ugly mark of the illiterate amateur—for instance, where *lepus* in *turrilepus* is “a scale,” and where such a derivation as *lepis*, a scale, and *dittos*, double, is given for *Leperditia*, which is really derived from the name of M. Leperdit, of Rennes. In this instance, as in others, we see that the author has not referred to the original nor to some later accounts of the genus. Indeed, it seems probable that the author’s personal researches in palæontological books and scientific periodicals, whether British, French, or German, have been too limited for any one presuming to treat so extensively of fossil organisms as this Catalogue is supposed to do. The book is designed on a good basis, and doubtless this edition is better and therefore more useful than its predecessors; but the author’s more accomplished friends, of different specialities, might aid him very much both philologically and palæontologically in a future revision of his Catalogue.

The hard pedantry of refusing initial capitals in specific names, of having only one letter “i” in the genitive masculine, of dogmatically altering *grapsus* (in combination) to *graptus*, of ignoring the masculine gender of the Latinized words *cheilus* or *chilus*, *rhynechus*, and *phyeus* (in combination), because the Greek forms are neuter, is not good even in the dog-Latin of modern naturalists.

Although “Students and Scientists” may escape unhurt among the errors and weaknesses of this Catalogue, we are sorry for the “Amateurs,” led by an amateur who tells them (in his Glossary, pp. 629 *et seq.*) that *ægilops* is “an acorn,” *atilis* “flattened,” *aucella* “a little bird,” *bellulus* “very pretty,” *breviusculus* “very short,” *cerasiformis* “like a dried cherry,” *dikrocheilus* “two-edged,” *euginum* “fertile,” *insectus* “uncut,” *mummiiformis* (!) “resembling a mummy,” *temerarius* “accidental, casual,” *vadus* “full of shadows,” and above all “*gracilius, a, um,*” “*majus, a, um,*” and “*minus, a, um.*” the neuter comparative forms of *gracilis*, *magnus*, and *parvus*! Had he given us also *plus, plu, plum*, he would have made the series nearly complete!

*A Catalogue of North-American Palæozoic Crustacea, confined to the non-Trilobitic Genera and Species.* By ANTHONY W. VOGDES. Printed in advance of vol. v. no. 1 of the ‘Annals of the New-York Academy of Sciences.’ Svo. 38 pages, 2 plates, and some woodcuts. Author’s edition. Fort Hamilton, New York Harbour, November 1889.

A SYSTEMATIC arrangement of the genera under orders and families occupies five pages and a half, and the annotated catalogue of the American species follows, with nine woodcuts (mostly outline diagrams) of types and two lithographic plates, one of them illustrating Xiphosures and Eurypterids from a plate in Dr. H. Woodward’s memoir, 1867, and the other Ostracods and Phyllopods from T.

Rupert Jones's plate in 1870. This is a well-intentioned work, carefully planned, but not quite correctly carried out, by the industrious and, indeed, enthusiastic author. Some verbal errors, false concords, and occasional errors in the arrangement are met with; but we recommend it for the use of students of fossil Crustacea, if cautious in verifying references, wording, and classification.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 8, 1890.—W. T. Blanford, LL.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

“On some British Jurassic Fish-remains referable to the Genera *Eurycormus* and *Hypsocormus*.” By A. Smith Woodward, Esq., F.G.S.

Hitherto our knowledge of the Upper Jurassic Fish-fauna has been mainly derived from specimens found in fine lithographic stones, where the various elements are in a state of extreme compression. Within the last few years remains of similar fish have been discovered in the Oxford and Kimeridge Clays of England, and these are of value for precise determination of certain skeletal features in the genera to which they belong.

The Author described *Eurycormus grandis* from the Kimeridge Clay of Ely, a large species which makes known for the first time the form and proportions of several of the head-bones in this genus. A technical description of all the bones the characters of which are distinguishable was given, and the Author concluded that there is considerable similarity between the head of *Eurycormus* and the recent Ganoid *Amia*, even to minute points of detail.

He further described *Hypsocormus tenuirostris* and *H. Leedsii* from the Oxford Clay of the neighbourhood of Peterborough, the osteology of this genus not having as yet been elucidated. Portions of the jaws have been discovered, affording valuable information as to the form and dentition of the principal elements.

These jaws are not precisely paralleled by any other Jurassic genus, though they possess a resemblance to *Pachycormus*, as also to the Upper Cretaceous genus, *Protosphyrena*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On *Bucephalus Haimeanus*. By M. L. HUEF.

THE animals belonging to the genus *Bucephalus* were first noticed by von Baer in *Anodontu anatina* and by Pagenstecher in *Unio pictorum*. This freshwater species was named *Bucephalus polymorphus*. In 1854 Prof. de Lacaze-Duthiers described a marine